The state of the asil, near Bleeckerst, and many of their friends of the asil, near Bleeckerst, and many of their friends of the asil, near Bleeckerst, and many of their friends with them. The election took place before the discount of the asil, near Bleeckerst, and many of their friends with them. The election took place before the discount of the asil, near Bleeckerst, and many of their friends of the asil, near Bleeckerst, and the asil, near Bleeckerst,

(asirman—If counsel will now proceed to give testi-easy on the second part of the charge, with respect to the set wittees receiving salaries, when they were not entitled

Witness—I know that the Committee published to the Witness—I know that the affairs of the Institution were word a statement that the affairs of the Institution were cataged by gentlemen who received no compensation. Reads from the Bulletin of the Art Union of 18:0, p. 162] Reads from the Bulletin of the Art Union of 18:0, p. 162] were prohibited by law from receiving compensation, or did not!

Mr. Chamberlain—I would wish to know if the Committee were prohibited by law from receiving compensation, or did not!

Mr. Sherman—I cannot answer that at present the public that the systems of the systems

e evidence gone on with.
Witness-Colonel Warner being a member of the Com-Witness Colonel Warner being a member of the Com-sittee, did receive compensation, as did the President, Mr. Cozzens, but I cannot say if any other did, in June, 1850, a resolution was passed by the Committee of Management, president the office of "Actuary," appropriating a certain

resolution are the office of "Actuary," appropriating a certain greating the office of his compensation; the amount was amount of money for his compensation; the amount was 2,000 per annum, and fixing the time of the commencement 2,000 per annum, and fixing the time of the commencement of the salary on the 1st of January after the salary was in the received. Warner; previous to this, Col. "and spooling was in the received from July to the last of January follows, \$1,950, as his compensation; about the close of \$1,900 or the beginning of the next, a resolution was paid by the Committee of Management: No provision has been made for the payment of Colonel

forest. No provision has been made for the systems. That the same rate of compensation which has been paid for the latter end of the year, be paid to him for his services for the latter end of the year.

At is, that he was to be paid the same amount of the lirat six months of that year Colonel Warner the first six months of that year Colonel Warner the first six months of that year Colonel Warner the start on the County Clerk's office; on that shution he received \$1,200, and the reason he did not resent the other \$30 was because the affairs were not prosent the county of the county of the county of the procure. ee the other \$50 was because the affairs were not proscus: Mr. Cozzens received compensation for procursulscribers: he received \$1s\$, which I paid him my
this was for procuring subscribers which he had
anteered to get, as he could get subscriptions from his
sonal friends; and of subscribers he did pre cure, there
some of them I know myself to be his personal
gads, and when he handed the subscription I handed
the \$1s\$; he made out the list in his own hand writing,
arreat many names on the list he presented were mema great many names on the list he presented were men-sed the Century Club, of which he himself was a mem I do not know if he had any one employed to get thes escribers, or if he gave the money to any other person, I bast know what he did with it. Mr. Cozzens said he wished back know what he did with it. Mr. Cozzens said he wished affate in the present instance, lest the impression should a shread that he had ever received any money in conscient with the affairs of the Art Union, that this money mayiven to the bey who got the subscriptions, and this he leved the witness was aware of As some of the member of the Committee had some business to transact the Committee adjourned to 11 o'clock to morrow morning.

The Hippodrome. The opening of the Hippodrome last night was witnessed

by probably the largest audience ever assembled in a place smusement in America, and a very elegant audience too. long before the performances commenced the sale of tick-to was stopped, and many hundreds, perhaps thousands. were disappointed in obtaining admission. The immense suphitheater was crowded in every part by an audience of for thousand, which, by the way, is the largest number it vill contain, and not ten thousand, as the descriptions of it have stated. Had there been a better disposition of the light, and vastly greater quantity of it, the scene would here been brilliant in the extreme. This defect may be, and sight to be remedied. The music, too, is weak. The hand shold have more performers, a new set of brass instruments sould be procured with the bells towards the audience. Appresent the instruments are those used in our military hads, the bells being behind the performers and the sour asserbed by the canvass covering of the building instead cheing thrown forward into the arena. The extent of the care, about seven hundred feet in circumference, is suff sat to give space for a large body of riders. Indeed the chemant during some of the horse races and chariot raelst evening, produced the wildest enthusiasm. The dif interest of the Hippodrome is in these novel permances; the scene at times had an interest wild to the race course, the riders and drivers traing every nerve to win the goal and urged forward be shouts of thousands. One scene of particular inint was a charlot race after the manner of the Greeks pharioteers being women. This race was to be a mile, waven times round the course. One of the Amazons semined to win the cup and by a sudden exertion sur used the others, at the expense, however, of being upset nivery whirl of destruction—the chariot wheel coming of and the vehicle being reversed and hurled against the lariers. This bit of real life absorbed the attention of 14,000 Greeks or classics present. The race was confined by the two remaining, and afterward the upset henise showed herself to convince the audience that she bidied game. The fatal accident at the Olympian games diset detract from but constituted a part of their interest .The particular taste which the auditors showed contheed us that the ancient Greek fire is not extinct; and all d is to make it the fashion for auditors to be cas actors-as were the great people of old in their na-

tod games - to revive the heroic past. idience separated in great good humor; and if the infight can carry promise, the success of the Hippodrome

INFORTANT INVESTION, OR DISCOVERY.—At a late sitting the Austrian Academy of Science at Vienna, Herr Von her read a paper upon a newly-discovered process of pinting, (we hardly see how this term applies.) from all arts of objects with comparatively plain surfaces. Among the articles mentioned, which have been copied by the www process, are plants, some, of them in flower, embroidmy, etched agate, insects, fish-scales, &c. The speaker calls this "Natureelbstdruck"-printing from Nature-and sid that this discovery forms a new era in the pictorial Intration of works on science and art. The copied were given with singular fidelity to the originals. No kint was given as to the process.

A Daguerrean Museum.

St. Having been the co-laborer and associate of the late
L Walcott, as pioneers in the Daguerreotypic art from
Stat introduction in 1832 till 1844, and still continuing to In the future feeling for the past and the future in it. I have you would greatly aid the truth of History in her may discoveries connected with the original, by a request lave those now living contribute early authenticated buseau and documents to a common Museau, centrally said. Much is undoubtedly due to Professors Draper altered, also to Dr. Chilton; but far more is due to many decoupled to the collection as a manufactory would be suffered. A collection as suggested would give every one to have his due, and aid greatly to a future tra

ing you will spare a small space and two minutes of wertaxed time to call attention as suggested, very actually yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

by CHARGE AT ROME .- Of the report that the U. S. Ore at Rome, Lewis Cass, Jr., is to be recalled, The Castus (Ohio) Statesman says:

troport was set aftoat by certain Washington correblents, that the somewhat notorious C. Edwards Lester
who increed Mr. Cass in this post. It was reported that
the somewhat notorious C. Edwards Lester
who increed Mr. Cass in this post. It was reported that
the set of the
tass was about to return home on account of his
set illness, and that this was to be used as a protext
state appointment. We are glad to know that these
the set of the interests of our nation, and
the welfare of Americans who visit the Eternal City,
area that Mr. Cass may be retained as Charge so long
the may consent to serve the Republic. His friendly restates with the Papal Court give him facilities in reaching
themes of power—even Pio Nono bimself, which enable
the specified of rights."

THE COUSTRY AROUND NIAGARA FALLS.-A corresponden writes from Kingston, C. W., as follows: "This portion of be country has not been duly represented by travellers the country has not been duly represented by travelers and correspondence. The Falls have absorbed all their saings as it were. But as I have spent some eight years in white on the shores of the river within the rear of the bifuty cataract, and travelled over the most of the United Sains, and the Camadas, with a portion of Mexico, I have that a chance to confrast this with other parts of the country of the confrast this parts of the country of the confrast the major say that all in all this is thest. And I must with cander say that, all in all, this the Italy of America. By reference to the map will be seen seen the cause. The country lies between the Lakes Eries Otario, by the winds of which it is temperate, so as a long forth, spontaneously, all the valuable fruits a runs of the temperate mone, as also some tropical fruit.

to as great perfection as in the Southern States or The country cannot be exceeded for apples, pears the country cannot be exceeded for apples, pears there are a pluss, cherries, nectarines, apricots, &c. There are all and of soils, from a stiff clay to a light sand, which is well cared for by an independent, thriving, industrious and attracting population.

vering population. WEATHER AND CROPS IN MICHIGAN.—A private letter dated April 24, Bloomfield, Michigan, says:

We have had an unusually warm winter, followed thus "We have had an unusually warm winter, followed thus are by a cold spring. This morning we had a snow storm—the ground was white. This is considered favorable for full. Hay is getting acarce, and is worth \$5 per tun, which is high for this market—twenty miles from Detroit. Winter wheat looks finely; it is now selling here for 80 cents a bushel; rather low, we think, considering the price in the Rue York market and the facilities for getting it there; 40 cents per bushel, or 10 per cent., is almost too much for so that a distance."

WASHINGTON.

New-Jersey-A Poreign Mission-New American Poli-cy-Burt-Gov. Wood, of Ohio. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday, April 30, 1858.

There is again an interesting contest in progress here over New Jersey applications for a foreign mission, Mr. E. R. V. Wright being laid on the shelf. The post is the Chargeship to Naples, the contestants being Col.
James Wall, a Mr. Stephens, from Newark, and a Mr.
Kinney. The last is "nowhere," having no "distinguished" New Jersey Democratic backing. Mr. Stephens is the candiate of Senator Wright, who urges him ens is the candiac of Schalor Wright, who diges had hardly with the hope of getting the appointment for him, that being impossible, but rather to prevent the appointment of Wall, who has committed two crimes: first, in being the brother-in-law of Governor Peter D. Vroom, who dares to condemn the remore reservable in toto; and next, in having opposed the election of Hon Senator Wright himself. Mr. Charles Shelton is now here, engaged in drumning for Wall's appointment. In view of the fact that there are at least fifty applicants for the position, the friends of all of them vaunting their peculiar qualifications for that particular post, and many of them being gentlemen who have figured largely in connection with public affairs, I feel satisfied that Senator Wright's opposition will surely defeat Wall. If there be truth in the adage that a house divided against itself cannot stand, how long will the democracy continue in the ascendency in New-Jersey?

I have again to caution your readers against believing the newspaper stories, saying that Soule, Borland and other diplomatists of the new administration are either or all of them to conduct their missions pretty much on their own hooks. They originate with todies of those gentlemen, who seem to be filled with the belief that they are giving them importance in the public estimation when essaying to create the impression that such is the reliance of the Government upon their superior capacity, &c., that they are to be exempted from submission to rules which have been found necessary for the proper conduct of the foreign affairs of all Governments that have had foreign ministers to this time. The Administration are certainly maturing a plan of operations with reference to the furtherance of American interests in Mexico, Central and South America, and other shore laved by the waters of the Pacific, of which I have had occasion to advise you more than once of late. In carry ing out this proposed policy, many new issues and ques-tions between the United States and European powers came fail to arise, making it more than heretofore ab solutely necessary that one head, or council of heads, should guide the Government's many hands abroad. Indeed, there never was a more preposterous report than that saying that our new diplomatists (almost all of whom have been legislative statesmen only) are to be authorized each to sait his own fancy in the manner in which he is to discharge the duties intrusted to him.

The removal of a clerk in the Navy Department oc curring yesterday, the first taking place there since the 4th of March, was for cause other than political opinions. It is anticipated that there will be few if any proscrip tions there or in the State Department, the prestige both those offices being decidedly against the proscrip-tion policy. By the by, a good joke is being told here of Frances Burt, of North Carolina, who was provided for in the 3d Auditorship by the removal of Mr. On being introduced to his clerks he assured a batch of them, it is said, that there should be no prescription for opinions sake in his bureau while he holds the office. The greenness of the remark produced a general titter, as all present were well aware that he held his own place only by and through the virtue in the axe, which is destined to chop off half the heads official under him; the headsman (Secretary Guthrie) hardly stopping to say as much to him as-by your leave sir.

There has been a tough struggle here of late over the appointment of Governor Wood of Ohio to a full foreign mission. It appears that the idea of his preferment i as distasteful to "Rude Boreas" of Fruit Hill—vul-garily known as Bill Allen,—as to Medary, Manypenny & Co. In fact he is backed by no considerable men or considerable wing of the party at home, which placed him under the necessity of getting up more or less o his "papers" after his arrival here; getting such of the Ohioans who were office drumming in Washington to sign for him, as could be prevailed on to do so. Thus he got quite a number of signatures, being himself will ing to sign for any body for any thing. It has been al leged to the Administration that he owes his prominence wholly to fortuitous circumstances, having done nothing to entitle him to prominence. He was originally mad-the party's candidate for Governor, they say, wholly or account of the admirable combination of negative qualities with which he is endowed: there being absolutel nothing in him to be assailed in the canvass. inal majority of (wenty-five thousand votes was som three thousand short of that of boys on the State ticket and when a candidate for renomination lately, he only withd ew his name on the night before the nomination was made, after finding that his very industrious eletioneering had only secured him some thirty out of the three hundred votes in the Convention.

Nevertheless, having so recently been the Democratic Governor of Ohio, his prospect for carrying off the Brazil mission is, to say the least of it, imposing, there being an infatuation, as it were, around the White House just now, in favor of putting the Government as much as possible in the bands of ci devant men. Guarrios.

The Capitol Improvements-Geneva Post-Office-Dickinson-Ohio Office-Seekers.

Occompondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON CITY, Saturday evening, April 30, 1833. Capt. Meigs, of the Topographical Engineer Corps now the superintendent of the construction of the wings of the Capitol, the Patent-Office wings, and of the Water-Works for Washington, for which Congress ap propriated at the last session, seems to be "putting his foot" in it as it were. I hear that he has gravely pro posed to the Secretary of War and the President variou alterations in the plans of the Capitol buildings, which, i carried out, will make its interior that of a very different structure from the one designed by the architect, Walter and adopted by the late Executive and Congress, only after thorough investigation and mature reflection. proposes, it is said, to remodel the plans for the Chamof the two Legislative Halls, embracing changes which will require, in carrying them out, a very different system of foundations from those already constructed The cost of such alterations of plans at this stage of the work could not fail to be enormous, and the consequent delay in finishing the building in proportion. Meigs is a very talented and trustworthy young gentlemen, as all know, but the idea of any gentleman of his profession—that of a military sur-regor—not of an architect—thus undertaking to change the architect's plans of a partly completed build-ing of the magnitude, complication, and elaboration of the structure in question is the richest thing I ever heard of! If I am not mistaken, he was appointed to superintend the construction of these works only to pre ent peculation, which he will doubtless do to the extent of his excellent capabilities. He is no architect, probably never in his life having charge of the construction of a work of fourth-rate importance, if of any building. It is really to be hoped that the War Department will keep all engaged on these works to the discharge each of the legitimate functions of their duties. Else we shall have confusion worse confounded, blunder on blunder, for which no one can fairly be held responsible, enormously increased expenses, and most vexatious delays in these matters. The reader will clease bear in mind that a topographical engineer is not military engineer; the former Government purposes, and the latter a constructor of Government military works. Neither having the slight est pretensions to being, necessarily, an architect lu any other than military works. When finished on the original design, the extension of the Capitol now in progress will give us one of the grandest and most perfect ings of modern times; and all who possess good taste. should promptly join in protesting against any and all attempts to tinker with the distinguished and successful

In the matter of the contest over the Post-Office at eneva. New-York, the preachers now seem to have the upper hand of the politicians, though it is a hip and thigh struggle between them. Mr. Kelly, the Canal Toll Collector there, is being urged by the former in great numbers, while Mr. Parker, Lditor of The General Gazette, is backed by the latter, who are getting furious against their eletical opponents.

A heavy batch of removals was expected to-day in

the Post-Office Department this being the last of the month. But none were made, to the very great relief of the Whig employes of the office.

George Rathburn, Esq., of Auburn, has been in Washington for a few weeks past, looking after everything in general, and some things in particular of course. He has recently been joined by Hon. Martin Grover, of Alle. gaby. Together they will prove much more than a match for the sentinel whom the Hards have left on the watch tower, Mr. Oliver, the newly elected M. C. from

The telegraphic story, saying that Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson is here, accompanied by Mr. A. Birdsall, arose from a hoax. Some one entered their names on the books of the National by way of frightening an office seeker who stands in great dread of the interference of these gentlemen against him. Mr. Dickinson will hardly visit Washington for some time to come, being essentially "disgus" with the Administration, as the latter

There being no Cabinet meeting to-day the President and all the secretaries were literally run down with ob-sequious and anxious visiters. The "unterrified" now

in Washington are loudly complaining that the axe is do-ing very little execution indeed, considering the amount of swinging it does. They forget that their own impo-tunities so take up the time of the headsmen as to rendt impossible that they can devote themselves at all to the absolutely necessary preliminary investigations inci-dent to prudent official executions.

Atterney-General Cushing is an enviable gentleman ndred, just now. Blessed, in these times, is he who has

give, for he shall not be much pestered. The Ohioans on the ground have filed a solemn writ ten protest against the policy of fobbing off their State with a single full Foreign Mission—saying, in effect, that they want no grand office for any Ohio Democrat, but a plenty of little places of all sorts for the little fellows.

PHILADELPHIA.

Judge Gibson-Cruel Death in Prison-Arson-County

Statistics, &c., &c.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, May 2, 1833.

Judge Gibson, of the Supreme Court, is lying in this city, at the point of death. His family are all with him, as well as his brother, Gen. George Gibson, of Washington.

Jerome Feckert, who has been in prison for some months past, on the suspicion of baving murdered Joseph Rink—a suspicion excited by his own declarations while in a state of intoxication—was brought from prison this morning and

intextication—was brought from prison this morning and at into the custody of a friend, for the purpose of having in again enlisted in the Marine Corps, to which he fornorty belonged. Should the recruiting officer refuse to hist him he is then to be handed over to an officer of the court, to be taken back to Court, for further orders.

A man named Wm. Kane, who was recently committed to Moyamensing Prison, last night, while under the influ-

ence of mania a potu, became violent while in an apart ment in the prison known as "Purgatory" Some other prisoners, to subsuce the mad man, threw him down and trampical upon his head. This course had the desired effect, for the man died. The Coroner held an inquest, but the verdict of the Jury was postponed until a post mortem exmination is made... George Everbart, the proprietor of a grain and feed store

George Evertart, the propretor of a grain access on the Germantown Road opposite Fourth-st., was arrested arrly yesterday morning on suspicion of having set fire to its own store. The accused was taken before Alderman layman, and after an investigation of the case, committed in default of \$0,000 ball, to answer at Court. It is said here is a heavy insurance upon the building and stock.

According to the record kept by Archibald Nickle, the According to the record kept by Archibald Nickle, the turnkey at the city lock up there were 545 persons under his charge during the past month. Of this number, 270 were charged with intoxication; charged with disorderly conduct, 130; larceny, 20; assault and battery, 36; vagr aney, 20; destitution, 5; desertion, 3; conspiracy, 3; bastardy, 1, concealed weapons, 1; false pretences, 1; corner lounging, 1; receiving stolen goods, 3; absconding apprentice, 1; inciding to riot, 1; malicious conduct, 4; disorderly house cases, 4; fished ont of the river, 1; lost, 1; passing counterfeits, 1; fast driving, 3; fugitive from justice, 1; insane, 1; miscellaneous, 20. Total, 545.

Harry Prince, Patrick Sullivan and John Nelson were be-

Henry Prince. Patrick Sullivan and John Nelson were be fore Mayor Gilpin yesterday on a charge of having, on Sat urday night, robbed the cabin of the bark Nashna of a purse of money belonging to the Captain. Upon the per-son of Prince, who entered the cabin, a pistol was found. The defendants were held in \$2,000 each for a further hear-

The death warrant of Arthur Spring was received by High Sheriff Allen this morning. The date fixed in the warrant for his execution is Friday, the 10th of June next. The Sheriff, accompanied by his Solicitor, Isaal Hazlehuris, read the warrant of vice warrant of the part of the the warrant of execution to the prisoner this afternoon a

A meeting of the County Board was held this morning The following Report of the estimated Liabilities of Phila delphia County, for the fiscal year, commencing July 1st 1853, and ending June 30th, 1854, was received:

П	Salary of Keeper. \$700 Other Expenses. 900	
	Salary of Keeper8700	
	Other Expenses 900	
SH.	FOLICE DEPARTMENT.	1,600
20	Marshal's Salary	
1	Other Expenses	
		5,000
	Fnel for the several Apartments	3,000
	Eastern Penicentiary	3,500
	Fast of Refuse House of Refuse House of Refuse House of Refuse for Colored Delinquents.	9,000
ш	House of Refuge for Colored Delinquents	15 000
	Agricultural Society	600
e l	Sorking Fundamental	20,000
¢ I	House of Refuge for Colored Delinquents. House of Refuge per Act of Assembly Agricultural Society Sunking Fund. Interest on Permanent County Loan. Rosal Junus. Commissions and Allowances.	121,000
	Road Jurous	1,000
•	Commissions and Allowances. Ecols for Register and Recorder's Office	603
	Sundries, Stattonery, Incidentals, &c.	
3		
3	W There's on too first State and I county.	60.500
311	Tax Duplicates for School purposes	3,000
	Assessments for 1854	17,000
ξ	Bridges and Repairs	35,000
,	Tax Duplicates for School purposes Assessments for 1854 Bridges and Repairs Grading Broad-st. per Act of Assembly ELECTIONS. 6- con	10.000
1		
	Page agents 3,900	
81	Printed Lists	
1	House Falpelases	
2	Sheriff's Proclamation	
7	Salary of County Commissioners	3,294
3	ClerkAdditional Cierks	2,000
	Additional Cierks	3,214
		360
201		550
-4		4,000
	County Treasurer Coreber Solicitor of the County. Watchman, Oil, &c Watchman for Wire Bridge.	4,000
	Solicitor of the County	300 900
1	Watchings, Oll. Mc.	900
2		6,500
3	County Board	4,000
1		600
	Suits vs. County. Auditors appointed by Court of Common Pleas. Judgments for Damages.	500 300
-13	Anditors appointed by Court of Common Piess	4.000
- 1	Comingencies	200 (900)
51)	Damages. Opening Streets, Roads, &c	20,000
	Generalians of the Poor	- 1 A 4 17 (PAY
-8	Damages. Opening Streets, Roads, a.c. (inordinas of the Poor Refunded Taxes. (Inion School and Children's Asylum. Warrants at Date. Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.	590
-11	Union School and Children's Asylum	2,0:0
	Warrants at Date	1,200
31	Register of Marriages, Dirtus and Deaths	
ш	Total	599,330
	ASSESSED VALUATION of Property Taxable for County Purposes	with-
	Total. Assessed Valuation of Property Taxable for County Purposes in the City and County of Philadelphia, as returned by the sors of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, for the	Annes
	sors of the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships, for th	e year
	1830	
	The state of the s	500,581
6	Furniture, Silver Plate, &c 1.	910,500
	Constitution Lea	195,093
		130,055
	Moneys at Interest, &c	955,280

Total Deduct for Appeals, Errors in Assessments, &c. Estimated Personal 13.1.

Statument of the sate per One Hundred Dollars at which the County
Tax for the year 1838, should be levied, as based upon the preced
he estimates of the hacal year, commencing July 1, 1873, and end Ing settinates of the list-ing June 56, 1854.
Estimated Lishlittes.
Deput — Registered Tax
Fines and Costs
Personal Tax. .8309,390

Assessed Valuation, E. \$150,420,821, at 40 ets. per \$100 . . Amount to be raised, A. Excess over the sum required ... The report was laid upon the table.

Mr. Hart stated that since the last meeting of the Board. wo of its members had received appointments from the nited States Government. Mr. H. said he was of opinion

Amount to be raised on Taxable Property.

nifed States Government. Air, it said he was of opinion hat those members could not retain their places in the locard nuder existing circumstances.

The President stated that according to his view of the we, the individuals alluded to had no legal right to a seat a the Board, and that he would not place them upon any ommittee. Adjourned. The weather to-day is very lovely. Our citizens seem to

The weather to day is very lovely. Our citizens seem to be perfectly contented under the existing state of affairs. We have been furnished with what appears to be a carefully prepared report, giving the statistics of the Colored Schools of this City and surrounding districts, from which we learn that there are six Public, fifteen Charity and seventeen Private Schools, devoted to the colored people. Of the Charity Schools two belong to the class called the Ragged Schools, three are connected with the House of Refuge and the Orphans' Shelter, and three are Night Schools for adults, kept only in winter. The Day Schools had enrolled on the 1st of March, 2,339 scholars. Of these 282 were in the Public Schools, 382 in the Charity Schools, and 335 in the Public Schools. The average attentione for January the Private Schools. The average attendance for January and February shows an increase of \$234 over the corres pendit g period last year.

From the Plains—War among the Delawares, Kickapoes and Pawnees.

We learn from a Shawnees by the name of Sam Hill, that a party of Delawares, kickapoes and Shawnees came into the neighborhood known as the North Fork of the Canadian, bringing intelligence of several fights with the Pawnees, Delawares and Kickapoes. It appears that about the 1st of March, a party of Pawnee Mohas stole some horses from a hunting party of Delawares on the waters of the Washita. The Delawares on the waters of the Washita. The Delawares followed them, retook the horses and killed one Pawnee. A few days afterward soveral horses were stolen from another party of Delawares, the horses received, and four Pawnees killed. A number of horses were stolen from the Kickapoes by the same Indians. The Caddoes wereful the horses from them and killed three of the Pawnees were discovered crossing the Washita, going toward the Wichita Mountains.

We learn that the Grand Indian Council of all the Indian tribes is to be held on the south side of the Canadian, in the neighborhood of the Red Hills, about 120 miles from this place, about the middle of May. The Keechies came into the Creek Nation a few days ago to give notice of the time appointed by the wild or roving tribes of the prairies. It will be a grand affair.

[Fort Smith Herald.

will be a grand affair.

Leahey, the recusant monk of La Trappe, who has The Leahey, the recussnt monk of La Tappe, was has been on trial in Portage City, Winconsin, for the murder of B. Manley, has been found guilty of the charge, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison for life. Leahey killed Manley in August last, on pretence that the latter had been guilty of improper conduct with Leahey's wife. The trial, which was pending at the time of the murder, showed the suspicions to be unfounded.

Consumption and Architecture.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribone: Sin: As the season of building has arrived, a few hints upon the construction of buildings, with reference to human health, cannot fail to be of great service to those who are disposed to pay a thoughtful attention to health and the

prolongation of life. I believe that an immense amount of disease has been produced, and is still being produced, in our country, by a very common and flagrant negl et of the laws of health in the construction of our dwellings. I need not attempt to prove that human health depends largely upon the enjoyment of a fresh, uncontaminated atmosphere. It is not suffi-cient that the atmosphere should be merely free from any offensive substances which the chemist can detect, for the atmospheric causes of Cholera, Yellow Fever, and eruptive diseases, have not yet been satisfactorily detected and every one knows that an atmosphere may be charged with most offensive and deleterious exhalations, which he can recognize by the sense of smell, when they are altogether inappreciable by chemical analysis.

In building our houses, we desire to place them as remote as possible from filthy exhalations, and all decaying substances. But too little attention is given to the fact that the unwholesome exhalations which affect the atmosphereand become a source of endemic and epidemic diseases, are more concentrated near the surface of the earth, and that if we wish to escape their influence, we should occupy the most elevated apartments possible. Houses of but a single story in hight, in which the inhabitants sleep but two, three or four feet above the surface of the surrounling country, must necessarily expose their occupants to the terrestria exhalations, of whatever character they may be. Sleeping apartments on the ground floor are highly objectionable anywhere, but especially so in cities. Yet, if these are bad, underground apartments are far worse, and should never be tolerated in human habitations. Those who are driven by poverty to occupy such localities had far better occupy the poorest garret they can find, above the vapor of the street If our population could be impressed with the importance of appropriating the highest apartments in their houses to sleeping chambers, it would have a material effect in retarding the spread of epidemics.

Dr Rush informs us that, during the prevalence of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, those who occupied apartments in the third story were far less liable to attacks than those who resided lower. Any one who will pass frequent. ly from a ground floor apartment, on a street or alley, to the third or fourth story, will satisfy himself of the great difference in the parity or imparity of the atmosphere, in the higher and lower localities.

But while I would insist upon the importance of a lofty ocation for residences, and a lofty place of sleeping, there is a matter of much more importance to which I would call the attention of those who are building houses. Air, to be pure and healthy, requires continual circulation. Whenever confined upon any spot on the surface of the earth, it becomes saturated with the exhalations of the substances with which it is in contact, and as much of these are usually of a vegetable or organic structure, their gradual decomposition, and the decomposition of their exhalations, produces a state of the air which is injurious to health. The surface of the earth is full of organic materials and remnants of vegetation; and, even where we do not at once recogni vegetable growth, minute plants, producing some species of mould, are often present. It is, therefore, certain that con, fined air, unless it be confined by dry, vitreous or minera surfaces, is impure air. Not only is it noxious in consequence of the exhalations and putrefactions it contains, but also in consequence of its being deprived of the beneficent influence of the sun. That it is colder and somewhat defeetive in positive electricity, are not the only defects There are peculiar qualities imparted by the solar light which are neither calorie nor electricity, but which have a powerful influence on vegetation and upon sensitive human constitutions. Reichenbach's experiments on the ad force and my own experiments in the relations of the human constitution to light, prove that the most refrangible rays are of great importance to animal and vegetable life. Of this influence confined air is deprived; hence, whenever dwellings are so constructed as to provide places where the air shall be confined in dark, cold, uncleanly situations the hest arrangements are made for the gradual production of disease. Even the effects of shade alone, where ventilation is not excluded, are known to be injurious.

The effects of a small portion of such air upon the human constitution are not so prompt and alarming as those of marsh miasma, and are therefore soldom noticed or referred to their proper sources. The noxious air, generated in cel-lars, basements and under floor spaces, reaches the inhabit lars, basements and under floor spaces, reaches the inhabit-ants of upper apartments in so small quantities, that instead of producing any marked and sudden process of disease, it operates rather as a steady tax upon their income of health. uniform in its depressing effects as not to be appreciated. Yet, many an invalid, who fancies himself improved by a change of air, in gol ; to another residence, is really relieved by escaping the mouldy atmosphere which comes from beneath his own ground-floor.

walled and paved, is a damp, dark, mouldy place, which has scarcely any ventilation and no sanshine. Even the best cellars, which are walled and paned, and kept free from decaying vegetables, rotten timber, and other mouldy lumber are often places which no one can enter without perceiving that he is in the midst of a damp, unwholesome and oppress ive atmosphere, the influence of which is at once depre upon the lungs and upon the general vitality, from which one emerges into the sunlight and open air as if escaping from purgatory. How often, in passing along the stre a crowded city, do we receive from mouldy cellars a blast of air inexpressibly offensive; and how can they who live above such cellars, daily inhaling small portious of such an atmosphere, escape its deleterious effects !

That the human race degenerates in damp, subterraneau apartments, no one will doubt, who observes the population large cities: and they who live immediately over cellars. must suffer the same deleterious effects, just in proportion as they inhale the cellar atmosphere. That such an atmosphere is calculated to produce Screfula and Consumption was shown by the experiments of a French physician, M. Coster. In several series of parallel experiments, made upon dogs, rabbits and chickens, fed upon exactly the same diet-one set exposed to the open air and sunshine; the other confined in dark, damp and cold places-he found that, while the former set maintained perfect health, the latter, with exactly the same diet, uniformly became consumptive, tubercles being developed in their lungs. The laws of the human constitution being the same, we are anthorized to affirm that the impure atmosphere which beongs to dark, damp, subterranean habitations, where ventilition is neglected is directly productive of consumption.

The common sense of mankind has condemned cellars as a place of human residence, but in a mitigated form, the evil still exists to an immense extent. Basement stories depressed from one to five feet below the surface of the rth, imperfectly lighted and ventilated, and having walls always more or less damp, if not mouldy, are still commonly occupied as apartments and offices, notwithstanding the strong testimony of experience against their use. In Louisville, where basements were formerly much in fashion, they are now seldom constructed. In Cincinnati, also, basement stories have generally given away to cellars. My own experience, as well as that of my friends, is very decided against their use. The late Prof. M., who occur pied an office in a basement story, about two feet below the surface of the earth, with a paved area around it upon the same level, by which the walls were removed from contact with the surrounding earth, constituting the best possible example of a basement story, eagerly removed to nother location, and informed me that he would never, on any account, again occupy a basement office. Prof. N. and his brother, who occupied a basement story of the common character, as an office, found it so unwholesome (producing bronchial and pulmonary diseases) as to comel them to build an office above ground. The intelligent Principal of our City High School, whose health has been materially undermined by severe pulmonary disease, informs methat he attributed it to his engagements in his receptation as a teacher, in a low basement school room-My own experience upon this subject was to decisive as to compeline, when occupying a residence with large base ment apartments, with the usual damp walls, which had previously been occupied as an office, and for servants, to keep it entirely vacant, although a teacher was desirous to rent it for a school. I regarded the basement as a positive injury to the house, being not only a waste of space, but a source of nexious air, from which it was difficult to protect our children. I am firmly convinced, that as places of human

pancy, basements should be entirely abolished; and celhars should share the same fate. My reason for insisting upon their entire abolition, is, that although we may par tially escape their evils by living above them, we cannot entirely cut off the communication between our apartments and the cellars and basement beneath. The offensive air will ascend through crevices in the floor-through doors, windows, and stairways and will infect the area about the house. Some houses are so constructed that the occupants

of the lower apartments are but little better off than the inhabitants of the cellars and basements; wherever the cellar communicates with the chambers and halls above by an inside doorway, the atmosphere of the cellar will be continually ascending to the upper part of the house, and the inhabitants of the lower apartments of the house will be habitually breathing the noxious cellar atmosphere. Some years ago, when occupying one of the most spacious and delightful residences in this city. I found it in the most de plorable condition from this very cause. The entire space under the house, nearly fifty feet square, was occupied by large cellars, which had but the usu d amount of cellar ven tilation, the atmosphere being damp and mouldy, and the sunshine excluded. This immense reservoir of cellar atmosphere had free communication with the halls above, by an interior stairway, the door of which, when closed, did not exclude the passage of the air. The ordinary winds and changes of the weather drove the cellar atmosphere into the house, and the cellar door being on the Eastern side, the entire Eastern half of the building, acquired a damp and mouldy atmosphere from the cellar. A long hall, twelve feet wide, prevented the passage of the mouldyness to the Western part of the building, except in very damp

weather, when the whole house seemed partially affected. The oppressive and offensive character of this cellar exhalation, although due attention was given to cleanliness. was such that on entering the western door of the house I could instantly determine, by the atmosphere of the hall, whether the cellar door had been left open or closed.

This house—one of the oldest residences in the city—had always been occupied by persons of wealth and latelligence, whose vigorous constitutions gave no slight guar rantee of health, yet a large portion of its former inhabit ants either died of pulmonary diseases or suffered severely from their attacks. The majority of two generations died of Consumption and I believe the third generation, now living, would have shared the same fate had they been confined to the same residence. My own family suffered from pulmonary derangement; one manifesting a slight tuberen lous tendency, and I experienced myself the severest pul monary attack I had ever known, although I adopted he precaution of occupying the apartment the most remote on the source of disease. The entire disappearance of our unfavorable symptoms, since removing to a healthier residence, gave additional evidence of their source

While I would condemn celtars and basements entirely the common plan of building, in their absence, must be condemned also. The house being built above the surface of the earth, a space is left between the lower florr and the ground, which is even closer and darker than a cellar, and which becomes, on a smaller scale, the source of oxious emanations. Under floor space should be abolished as well as cellars and basements. The plan that I have adopted with the mest setisfactory success, to avoid ail these evils, is the following: Let the house be built entirely above the ground : let the lower floor be built upon the surface of the earth at least as high as the surrounding soil. If filled up with any clean material a few inches above the surrounding earth, it would be better. A proper foundation being p epared, make your fir-t floor by a pave ment of brick, laid in hydraulic cement, upon the surface of the ground. Let the same be extended into your walls, so as to cut off the walls of your house with water proof cement, from all communication with the moisture of the surrounding earth. Upon this foundation, build according to your fancy. Your lower floor will be perfectly dry-impenetrable to moisture, and to vermin; not a single animal can get a lodgement in your lower story.

The dry brick floor will an wer well for the purpose into which lower stories are usually devoted, but a wooden floor may be laid directly upon the brick, if you prefer it; or if you wish a smoother surface, the bricks may be plastered over with hydraulic cement, making a perfectly solid and smooth floor, when it has hardened. Painting the brick floor will improve it by preventing any absorption of moisture from the air.

By adopting this plan, your house will be dry and cleanly the atmosphere of your ground floor will be fresh and pure you will be entirely relieved from that steady drain upon life, which is produced by basements and cellars,—and i you appropriate the ground floor to purposes of store rooms, kitchen, &c., you will find that the dry apartments thus constructed, are infinitely superior to the old basements and cellars. And if you place your sitting and sleeping rooms, on the second and third floors, you will be as thor ighly exempt from local miasma, as Architecture can make you. An additional advantage will be derived from the dryness of the walls-according to the theory of Sir J. Much of the miasmatic influence of unhealthy localities he ascribes to the frequent passage of currents electricity, between the earth and the clouds. The dryer the walls of the house are made, the nearer it approaches to that insulated condition, which he considers necessary as a preventive against what has been regarded as local miasma

If all the interior of the walls of an apartment were painted or papered and varnished so as to be incapable of imbibling moisture, it would be a valuable addition to the healthful ness of the room. Walls kept moist by leaks or otherwise Perhaps the majority of American houses are constructed | and thus subject to constant evaporation, are prolific in this respect in defiance of the laws of health. Either a sources of cold. Every one knows how dangerous it is to cellar is dog, or the house is built one, two or three feet above the surface of the earth. The cellar, even if it be the walls are apparently dry, if they are not really and

Absolute dryness of walls, ceilings and floors, and a free significant of air and light, are matters which a builder should consider essential in every apartment for human beings.

out/, April 24, 1851. We have given Dr. Buchanan's essay a most conspicuous place in our columns, having nothing of more general interest and importance. That its counsels are most needful and salutary will instinctively be felt by almost every reader. We do not anticipate a general disuse of cellars and basements by those who have them; but that they should be avoided as sleeping apart ments, made lighter, dryer and warmer, will hardly be disputed their Ventilation is indispensable, and can generally be effected by a capable architect at a trifling cost. Every house built over a cellar should have a large flue in each chimney for ventilation only, with an aperture in each room, beginning with the cellar. We believe that our modern cellar furnaces, both by enenging the introduction of fresh air into the cellar and by drying, warming and expelling the foul air, are doing much, where properly constructed, for the improvement of health.

The Fire at Rochester.

The Rochester papers bring us the particulars of the fire and loss of life, which took place in that city on Thursday night lest: Shortly before I o'clock at night, the washroom of the Rochester House, a wooden building situated in the rear of the south wing of that edifice, was discovered to be or fire, and the flames had already made such progress tha on fire, and the flames had already made such progress that they caught the stone wing on Spring at, and involved the immates of that part of the house in imminent danger. Mr. E. W. Bryan, one of the proprietors of the Hotel, slept in this part with his family, and when aroused was so closely beset by the thick smoke and advancing flames, that he barely escaped, hearing out his wife in his arms, without waiting to take any clothing, except a blanket, and leaving his watch lying on the floor. Four of the domestics employed in the kitchen slept in the upper part of the wing, all of whom were burned to death. Their charred remains, hurned beyond the possibility of recognition and reduced. olloyed in the kitchen steps in the upper part of the wing, fill of whom were burned to death. Their charred remains nursed beyond the possibility of recognition, and reduced o shapeless masses, were taken out after the whole interior of the building was destroyed. From the position of these remains, it appeared that the unfortunate persons had been aroused after it was too late to escape, but had left their beds and had gone toward the windows. The smoke, which on penetrated the whole house, and was the first signal of rm received by the inmates of the main building, doubtess blinded and suffocated those who were sleeping so near where the fire commenced. The names of the employees of the house missing, are Catharine Conline, Cook, who was between 39 and 40

vears of age. Susan Parkill, Assistant Cook, aged 25 or 30. Mary O'Brien, Washerwoman aged 20 or 25 years. James Feeney, hnife boy, aged 13 to 15. All these were white

oss of property was considerable. There were from The loss of property was consumed, and every available room was occupied. Several families were boarding in the Hotel, and had rooms in the south part of the building, im mediately fronting the wing where the fire commenced. Most of these persons were aroused after the house wis full of smells, and escaped in their night-clothes, without eaving their effects. Mr. Jas. Honderson and family occuied a room in an exposed position, and barely got his fam-y out, without saving any thing. His loss is some \$1,000 or insurance. Dr. Narranore, dentist, was in the same ange, and escaped with his wife under similar circumstanrange, and escaped with his wife under significant circumstan-ces. His loss is estimated at \$1,500. L. Kirtland lost \$400. C. C. Bronson, (who was the first aroused) lost \$500, insured \$300; W. Y. Andrews lost \$500; W. S. Thayer, \$150; N. Abrams and Truman Abrams, lost \$50 each. I. S. Hobbie, Capt. Stone, W. S. Osgood and Mrs. Emberson were also losers in some extent, the latter lost \$50 in money.

losers in some extent; the latter lost \$50 in money. The basement rooms were occupied as groceries and by mechanics, who suffer loss by removal of their goods. One half the building was completely gutted, and that not destroyed by fire is much injured by water. The furniture belonging to the proprietors, W. E. Bryan & Co., was partly removed in a damaged condition. Their loss will be probably \$2,500, and they are partially insured. The building belonged to Messrs. J. M. French & Co., who purchased it a few months since at a cost of \$22,500. They are insured for \$10,000, which will fully cover their loss. The stable in the rear, on Spring-st., was occupied by Stephen Charles, who got out his horses and carriages. Some horses and carriages kept there for other persons were also saved.

ENGLAND.

Feargus O'Connor-Ministerial Defeats-The Budget

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
LONDON, Tuesday, April 1, 1932. The Commission which met last week to examine into the state of mind of Feargus O'Connor, late M. P. for Nottingham, returned the following verdict: "We find that Mr. Feargus O'Connor has been insane siace the 10th of June, 1852, without any hald intervals."

As a political character O'Connor Lad outlived himself already in 1848. His strength was broken, his mission fulfilled, and unable to master the proletarian movement organised by himself, he had grown almost a hindrance to it. If historical impartiality oblige me not to conceal this circumstance, it also obliges me in justice to the fallen man, to lay before the same public, the judgment given on O'Conner, by Ernest Jones, in The People's Paper :

Here was a man who broke away from rank, wealth, and station; who threw up a lucrative and successful practice; who dissipated a large fortune not in private, self denial, but in political self sacrifice; who made himself self denial, but in political self sacrifice; who made himself an eternal exile from his own country, where he owaed broad acres and represented one of its largest Consties; who was hated by his family because he leved the human race; whose every act was devotion to the people; and who ends almost destinute after a career of unexampled labor. There is his life. Now look at his work: At a time of utter prostration, of dismon, doubt and misery, he gathered the milions of this country together, as men had never yet been gathered. O'Connell rallied the Irish, but it was with the help of the priests; Mazzini roused the Italians, but nobles and traders were on his side. Kossuth gathered the Hungarians, but Senates and armies were at his back; and both the Hungarians and Italians were burning against a foreign conqueror. But alians were burning against a foreign conqueror. But Connor, without noble, priest or trader, railied and up-id one downtrodden class against them all! without even the leverage of national feeling to unite them! La Fayette had the merchants, Lamartine had the shopkeepers, O'Connor had the people! But the people in the nineteanth century, in Constitutional England, are the weakest of ail. He taught them how to become the strongest

Last week was a week of defeats for the Coalition Cabinet. It met for the first time with a Coalition Op position. On Tuesday the 12th inst., Mr. Butt moved to maintain for the Irish soldiers the Asylum of mainham Hospital. The Secretary at War opposed the motion; but it was carried against the Government by 198 against 139. On this occasion it was beaten by a Co-alition of the Irish Brigade with the Conservative Oppo-sition. On the following Thursday it was defeated by a Coalition of the Conservatives and the Manchester school. Mr. Milner Gibson having brought in his yearly motion for the abolition of the "Taxes on Knowledge, the repeal of the Advertisement Duty was voted, not withstanding the protestations of Gladstone, Russell and Sydney. They lost, by 200 against 160. Bright, Gibson and MacGregor voted side by side with Disraeli, Pakington, etc., and Mr. Cobden made the formal declara-That he accepted the assistance of Mr. Disraeli and his friends with all his heart." But by far the greatest defeat the Government has sustained was rought upon it, not by a division in the House, but by an act of its own.

Of the Kossuth rocket affair full particulars will already have reached the readers of The Tribuae, but in order to prove that the whole of it was a premeditated affair between Palmerston and the Foreign Powers, it is merely necessary to state what his own official journal, The Morning Post, contains with regard to the occur rence:

"The promptitude and vigilance of the course adopted by Government will give confidence to those foreign powers who have doubted the efficacy of our laws in repressing mischief among our troublesome guests."

This business will have its serious consequences for the Coalition Ministry. Already, and this is of great signifi-cance, it has demasked old Palmerston's revolutionary dandyism. Even his most credulous but honest admirer, The Morning Advertiser, openly disavows him. Palmer-sten's star begen to pale at the time when he bestowed his sympathics on the heroof the 2d December and of the plain of Satory: it has vanished, since he became pro-fessedly an "Austrian Minister." But, the mission of the Coalition Ministry is precisely the demoralization of all the current talents and renommées of the old Oligarchy. And this problem it is resolving with an admirable rseverance. Should Palmerston's Ministry survive this catastrophe, then be may indeed, with a sligh of the saying of Francis I, jocosely proclaim "Nothing is lost except honor."

I come now to the event of the day-Mr. Gladstone's budget-laid before the House of Commons in its yeaterday's sitting, in a speech which occupied no less than five hours. It is a Coalition-Budget, elaborated in an encyclopedical manner, exceedingly fitted for an article in Ersch & Gruber's voluminous Dictionary of Arts and Sciences. You know that the era of encyclop rives always when facts have become bulky, and genius remains proportionably small.

In every budget the principal question is the relation between income and expenditure, the balance in the shape of a surplus or a deficiency prescribing the genera conditions of either a relaxation or an increase to be established in the taxation of the country. Mr. Disraeli had estimated the revenue for the year 1852-53 at £52,325,000, and the expenditure at £51,163,000. Now. Mr. Gladstone informs us that the actual revenue has been £53,089,000, and the real expenditure only £50, 782,000. These features show an actual surplus of in come over expenditure amounting to £2,460,000. Thus far, Mr. Gladstone would seem to have improved Mr. Disraeli. The latter could only boast of a surplus of £1,660,000; Gladstone comes with a saving of £2,460,000. Unfortunately, unlike Disraeli's surplus, that of Mr. Gladstone, on nearer examination, dwindles down to the moderate amount of £700,000, the millions having already found their way out of his pocket by various votes of the House of Commons and other extraordinary expenditure; and, as Mr. Gladstone cautiously adds:
"It must be remembered that £220,000, out of the £700,000, is derived from occasional and not permanent sources of income." Then, the only basis of operations eft to Mr. Gladstone is a surplus of £480,000. ingly any proposed remission of old taxes beyond this amount has to be balanced by the imposition of new

Mr. Gladstone opened his speech with the "question brû-lante" of the Income Tax. He said that it was possible to part with that tax at once, but that the Government were not prepared to recommend its immediate abandonment. The first thing to which he called attention was, that "we from this tax £5,500,000." Next he attempted a brilliant" vindication of the effects of this tax, on the history of which he expended a good deal of breath. "The Income Tax" he remarked, "has served in a time of vital struggle to enable you to raise the income of the country above its expenditure for war and civil government " " If you do not destroy the efficacy of this engine, it affords you the means, should unhappily hos-tilities again break out, of at once raising your army to 300,000 men, and your fleet to 100,000, with all your es tablishments in proportion." Further Mr. Gladstone observed, that the Income Tax had not only served in carrying on the Anti-Jacobin war, but also the free trade policy of Sir Robert Peel. After this apologetic introduction we are suddenly startled by the announcement that "the Income Tax is full of irregularities." In fact, Mr. Gladstone admits, that in order to preserve the tax, it must be reconstructed so as to avoid its present inequalities; but that in order to remove these inequalities, you must break up the whole set. Strangely contra-dicting himself, he is afterwards at great pains to show that there exists no such inequalities at all, and that they are merely imaginary. As to the question of realized and precarious incomes, he reduces it to a question of "land and of trade," and tries to persuade people, through some awkward calculations, that land actually pays 5d. in the pound, while trade only pays 7d. He then adds: "that the assessment on land and houses does not depend on the returns of the owners, whereas in trade the returns of income are made by the holders themselves, and in many cases in a fraudulent manner, With regard to fundholders, Mr. Gladstone asserts to tax the capitalised value of their income, would be a gross breach of the public faith. Any distinction, in short, between realized or precarious income, as proposed by Mr. Disræli, is flatly rejected by Mr. Gladstone.

On the other hand he is ready to extend the Income-Tax to Ireland, and an income above £100, the limit of its area having hither o been at £150 a year. Quite incomsistently, however, with his just pronounced dectrine, that "it is impossible to distinguish between the re-spective value of intelligence, labor and property, and to represent these relations in arithmetical results," he proposes to subject incomes between £100 and £150 to a rate of only 5d. in the pound. Lastly, in order to reconcile his admiration for the Income-Tax, with the avowed necessity of its abolition, Mr. Gladstone proposes to renew the tax from two years, from April, 1853, at '7d in the pound; for two years more, from April, 1855, at the rate of 6d. in the pound; and for three years more, from April, 1857, at the rate of 5d. in the pound; under which proposal the tax would expire on 5th April.

Having thus conferred, what he imagines to be a boon, the landed aristocracy and the fundholders, by his refusal to acknowledge the principle of distinction between realized and precarious incomes, Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, is careful to hold out a similar bait to the Manchester School by the adjustment of the legacy duty, extending it to all kinds of property, but declining to deal with the probates. "I have no doubt," he romarked, "that this tax, if adjusted by the House, will add £500,000 more to our permanent means in 1853—